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Joseph C. Kawan, et al.

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APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents

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1. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. ☒ Specification Total Pages 32
(preferred arrangement as set forth below)
- Descriptive title of the Invention
 - Cross References to Related Applications
 - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
 - Reference to Microfiche Appendix
 - Background of the Invention
 - Brief Summary of the Invention
 - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
 - Detailed Description
 - Claim(s)
 - Abstract of the Disclosure
3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) [Total Sheets] 4
4. ☒ Oath or Declaration [Total Pages] 2
- a. ☐ Newly executed (original or copy)
 - b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d)) (for continuation/divisional with box 17 completed) [Note Box 5 below]
 - i. ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, See 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b)
5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference (usable if Box 4b is checked)
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.

6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
7. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary)
- a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy
 - b. ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
 - c. ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS


8. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement ☐ Power of Attorney (when there is an assignee)
10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☐ Information Disclosure ☐ Copies of IDS Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 Citations
12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
13. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)
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18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

☐ Customer Number or Bar Code Labelor ☐ Correspondence address below

Name	George T. Marcou				
	KILPATRICK STOCKTON LLP				
Address	700 13th Street, N.W.				
	Suite 800				
City	Washington	State	DC	Zip Code	20005
Country	U.S.A.	Telephone	202.508.5800	Fax	202.508.5858
Name (Print/Type)	George T. Marcou			Reg. No.	33,014
Signature				Date	3/26/99

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Cross-Reference to Related Applications

5 This application claims the benefit of Provisional Application No. 60/079,802,
filed March 30, 1998 and Provisional Application No. 60/119,230, filed February 9,
1999.

Field of the Invention

10 The present invention relates to financial transaction systems, and more particularly, to a system and method for transferring value using compatible, electronic value-storing applications.

Background of the Invention

15 The use of smart cards is increasing in today's consumer-oriented society. A
smart card or integrated chip (IC) card is a transaction card, similar in size and
appearance to credit card, that contains a microcomputer chip. Traditional smart cards
have a contact interface, such as a metallic contact pad, that is used to communicate
between the microcomputer on the card and a reader/writer device (RWD) into which
20 the card is inserted. Thus, traditional smart cards require a physical connection to a
RWD in order to be utilized.

The use of smart card technology in the consumer environment places a high physical demand on the card and the contact interface, making the required physical connection undesirable at times. For example, since the metallic contact plate is exposed to the environment, it is often subject to oxidation, contamination and other physical degradation due to use. This can decrease the reliability of the physical connection.

30 Additionally, the requirement of a physical connection for communications is
often undesirable in environments where speed and high throughput are demanded.
For example, a smart card may be used to store value or electronic tokens for mass

transit. To use a traditional smart card, each passenger needs to take the time to properly orient the card and insert it into a RWD that collects a fare. Further, the rate of data transmission through the physical connection upon proper insertion of the card is relatively slow compared to contactless data transmission speeds. Thus, a
5 traditional smart card requiring a physical connection for data transmission is often cumbersome and slow.

On the other hand, even though the contact interface provides a slower communications channel, it does have some other advantages. A contact interface is
10 very common and only requires an inexpensive reader interface. The inexpensive reader interface is readily connected to a home computer, for example, thereby increasing the utility of a card that has a common contact interface. Hence, in order to integrate a smart card having new technology into the commercial world, it is prudent to provide a smart card that is compatible with current contact interface devices.
15 Thus, efforts have been made to overcome the disadvantages of the traditional smart card having a contact interface by adding an additional contactless interface to the card.

Current smart cards having both a contact interface and a contactless interface,
20 however, have a number of disadvantages. For example, one representative contact and contactless interface smart card disadvantageously comprises a shared memory configuration. This smart card has a traditional microprocessor chip with logic to control a contact interface. The contactless interface is also included in the card, but it is a separate function that has its own logic. The contactless interface utilizes an
25 Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC), that has limited computational capability because it is designed specifically for one application. Generally, the ASIC is hard-wired to perform computations specific to the application programmed on the main microprocessor on the prior art card. As such, the ASIC is reasonably secure but it has no capability to perform higher order security algorithms, such as the triple-DES
30 (Data Encryption Standard) symmetric-key encryption algorithm. The ASIC is essentially dumb program logic that cannot be readily adapted to other applications. Thus, the flexibility of running various applications using this prior art card is

severely limited because the contactless interface is inflexible and only communicates with the main microprocessor chip through shared memory locations.

Also, current smart cards typically utilize an open purse application to transfer and store value. Examples of open purse applications are VISA CASH® and Mondex® payment systems. An open purse application allows value to be transferred to and from the smart card, making utilization of the smart card for a transaction very similar to utilizing cash. For example, when using a smart card open purse application to make a purchase, the card holder simply inserts the card into a RWD.

The RWD allows the card to communicate with a merchant terminal, for example. The terminal and card authenticate each other, then the transaction amount is debited from the card and credited to the terminal. In turn, the terminal forwards the transaction information to a settlement system, which properly credits the merchant account and debits the pool of money associated with transferring the value onto the smart card. Unlike a credit card transaction, for example, the value transfer occurs in a matter of seconds and no receipt needs to be signed. Hence, the value stored in the open purse of a smart card is like cash, because it is generic value and can be used at any location that supports the particular open purse application. In the United States, for example, the VISA CASH® open purse application and settlement system is being accepted by an ever-increasing number of merchants. An open purse application, therefore, becomes more open and the value becomes more generic and like cash with the increased acceptance and use of the application. Thus, open purse applications can be very powerful methods of transferring value, giving a smart card the ability to look and act like cash.

Open purse applications can be risky, however, because of their similarity to cash. The load key, or the encrypted data utilized to authorize and load value into the open purse application on a smart card, must be closely guarded. Typically, load keys are kept on host system computers or at highly-secure remote terminals or load devices (e.g. in the Mondex® system). If the load key were to be stolen, then the owner of the load key, such as a financial institution, has a great exposure to fraud as the stolen load key could be used to improperly add value to a smart card. The

improperly added value on the smart card could then be used to perform transactions, just like cash. Thus, it may be desirable to have a closed purse application that limits the ability to load and/or unload value on the smart card.

Although a closed purse application may be helpful to control the transfer of value, typical closed purse applications are too limiting. Closed purse applications are application-specific, only allowing their value to be used in specific transactions approved by the application. This may be advantageous in certain closed environments, but generally a consumer does not find this type of restriction helpful.

Thus, a closed purse application does not give the consumer as many options as the consumer would like.

Therefore, a transaction system is desired that overcomes the problems of the open and closed purse applications, and also a smart card having both a contact and contactless interface that overcomes the above problems is desired.

Summary of the Invention

According to the present invention, a system for performing a financial transaction to exchange value comprises a first electronic application for storing application-specific value and a second electronic application for storing general value, where the application-specific value and the general value are each compatible within the system to perform the financial transaction. The compatibility is achieved by formatting the financial transaction to be compatible with a common settlement system, such as a settlement system associated with the second electronic purse. The financial transaction may be performed utilizing a transaction application, which may be part of or associated with the first electronic application. The financial transaction may involve the exchange of all or a portion of either the application-specific value or the general value, or both. Further, the invention additionally comprises an auto-load application that adds new application-specific or general value to the first electronic application or second electronic application, respectively. The auto-load application exchanges general value for application-specific value, or it exchanges value for a debit to an associated, outside account. Finally, the system also includes at least one

communication interface for interacting with the first and second electronic applications. The communication interface may include a contact interface, a contactless interface or both.

5 The above-described features of the system of the present invention may be embodied in a smart card that has a memory including the first and second electronic applications. The memory of the smart card is interactive with the at least one communication interface, as well as with a dual interface microprocessor that implements the purse, transaction and other applications of the present invention.

10 Additionally, the system includes a first terminal for loading value into the first or second applications and a second terminal for deducting value from these applications.

One disclosed method for performing a financial transaction with a smart card
15 comprises storing application-specific value in a first electronic application, storing general value in a second electronic application, and performing a value exchange associated with the financial transaction wherein the application-specific value and the general value are each exchangeable in the financial transaction. The financial transaction involves exchanging at least a portion of one of the application-specific
20 value and the general value to perform the transaction, or exchanging at least a portion of both the application-specific value and the general value to perform the transaction. The method further includes formatting the financial transaction performed with application-specific value for utilization with a settlement system associated with the second electronic application. Also, the method includes transferring at least one of
25 the application-specific value and the general value through a communication interface in communication with at least one of the first electronic application and the second electronic application. Performing the value exchange includes utilizing a transaction application, that may be stored on a smart card or on a transaction terminal. Additionally, the method includes exchanging all of the application-specific
30 value, automatically loading new application-specific value, and exchanging at least a portion of the new application-specific value to complete the financial transaction.

In another embodiment, the present invention is a system for performing a financial transaction that includes a smart card storing value and a purchase device for removing value from the smart card. The smart card includes a memory for storing a first application having application-specific value and a second application having general value. The application-specific value and the general value are compatible for performing the financial transaction and are secured by encryption on the smart card. The purchase device includes a first purchase key for use in removing application-specific value from the first application and a second purchase key for use in removing general value from the second application. Both the first and second purchase keys are security mechanisms for accessing encrypted information, such that the purchase device is adapted for communication with the smart card to transfer at least one of the application-specific value and the general value in the financial transaction. Also, the first application generates a first set of transaction information, including the application-specific value, and the second application generates a second set of transaction information, including the general value, for use in the financial transaction. The invention includes the first set of transaction information being formatted for processing like the second set of transaction information. Additionally, this system includes a funding source for receiving funds in exchange for transferring at least one of the application-specific value and the general value to the smart card. Also, the system includes a settlement system for accounting for the flow of application-specific value and general value among the smart card and the purchase device in order to settle the financial transaction.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a schematic representation of the system of the present invention;
Fig. 2 is perspective view of one embodiment of a dual interface smart card;
Fig. 3 is a flow chart representing steps in performing a typical value-exchange transaction utilizing the system and apparatus of the present invention; and
Fig. 4 is a schematic representation of a transaction network according to the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, referring to Figs. 1 and 2, a system 10 for exchanging value comprises a dual interface smart card 12 having a contact interface 14 and a contactless interface 16 in communication with an external contact reader/writer device (RWD) 18 and an external contactless reader/writer device (RWD) 20, which may each be in communication with back end computer systems 22. Both contact interface 14 and contactless interface 16 are interactive with dual interface microprocessor 24, which contains the functionality to communicate with each interface. Dual interface microprocessor 24 further comprises memory 26 for storing data and application programs. Memory 26 comprises application programs such as an open purse application 28 and a closed purse application 30 that allow for controlling an exchange of value through either contact interface 14 or contactless interface 16. Open purse application 28 enables the exchange of general value 32, while closed purse application 30 enables the exchange of application-specific value 34. Thus, dual interface card 12 utilizes dual interface microprocessor 24 to control the exchange of value from open purse 28 and closed purse 30 through contact interface 14 and contactless interface 16.

The term “general value” comprises value that is generally equivalent to cash in that the general value is readily accepted in a plurality of financial transactions. The term “application-specific value” comprises value that has limited acceptance, typically only for transactions associated with a specific application loaded onto the smart card. General value may be accessed by a specific application program and converted into application-specific value. Similarly, application-specific value may be able to be converted to general value. Alternatively, certain applications may limit or prohibit the conversion of their associated application-specific value to general value, such as entitlement program applications. Thus, while general value and application-specific value may be readily exchanged, the specific application program may provide specific rules governing the limits of the exchange.

Also, the term “purse” as used in this application refers to an application programmed within the memory of the smart card that stores and transfers value. There may be a plurality of purses within each smart card.

5 Back end computer systems 22 comprise all communications and processing services necessary to complete, settle, report and manage the transaction and the support services required to maintain system integrity. As examples, these services include but are not limited to: terminal acquisition and processing (both purchase and load); funds authorization and load authentication services; network communications,
10 including communications concentrators, protocol converters, and interchange networks; clearing, settlement and funds movement processing and reporting; card management, security services and device and asset management and maintenance.

Dual interface smart card 12 is similar to a traditional transaction card, like a
15 credit card, debit card, etc. Dual interface smart card 12 is thin, portable and easily carried in a wallet or pocket. The above-mentioned components of dual interface smart card 12 may be encapsulated within substrate 36, or alternatively laminated between layers of the substrate, such as a plastic or the like.

20 Dual interface microprocessor 24, in combination with contact interface 14 and contactless interface 16, comprise interface circuitry that advantageously provides smart card 12 with an integrated contact and contactless functionality. Dual interface microprocessor 24 further includes a central processing unit (CPU) 38 that manages data and runs application programs, security logic, sensors and interface management
25 applications 40, and a co-processor 42 that provides additional processing capability. For example, co-processor 42 may be a Triple-DES (Data Encryption Standard), a crypto-public key (PK) co-processor, or other similar encryption co-processor that provides security for communications utilizing both contact interface 14 and contactless interface 16. Also, memory 26 may comprise memory units in the form of
30 random-access memory (RAM) 44, read-only memory (ROM) 46 and electrically-erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM) 48. CPU 38 and memory 26 are capable of respectively processing and storing data and signals representative of

algorithms, such as software programs. A suitable dual interface microprocessor 24 having the above-mentioned components is the MIFARE[®] PRO microprocessor manufactured by Philips Semiconductors. Also, a similar dual interface chip is available from Siemens. Dual interface microprocessor 24 runs on 5 volts or less of electricity, which may be provided through external sources, as is described below.

Dual interface microprocessor 24 advantageously comprises algorithms and software applications that may be utilized with either contact interface 14 or contactless interface 16. Dual interface microprocessor 24 operates under firmware controlled by its internal read-only memory and formats data and interprets commands between contact interface 14 and contactless interface 16. Dual interface microprocessor 24 beneficially allows the same firmware and software applications to be utilized in conjunction with either contact interface 14 or contactless interface 16. Utilization of the same application advantageously eliminates the need for separately programmed applications for each interface to perform the same function, saving space within memory 26 and reducing the cost of supplying card 12 with operating applications.

Contact interface 14 manages the data communication between CPU 38 and contact RWD 18. Contact interface 14 preferably comprises a plurality of electrically-conducting contact plates 50 that provide a connection for input/output communications with dual interface microprocessor 24. Contact plates 50 are adapted to mate with a corresponding contact connector 52, such as electrically-conducting prongs or plates, coupled to contact interface 54 on contact RWD 16. Details concerning the specifications for such a contact interface are found in International Standards Organization (ISO) standard number ISO 7816. Thus, data and signals are transferred between smart card 12 and contact RWD 18 through the electrical connection established by mating contact plates 50 and contact connector 52.

Use of contact interface 14 advantageously provides a secure communication channel, as microprocessor 24 includes secret keys and encryption algorithms to protect access to CPU 38 and memory 26. In communicating with contact RWD 18

through contact interface 14, microprocessor 24 performs verification and authorization algorithms to insure the communication with the contact RWD is proper. A typical contact-to-contact connection, such as between contact interface 14 and contact interface 54, allows data transfer at a rate of about 9.6 kilobits (kb) per second. Contact interface 14 is preferably used to load value and application programs onto card 12, such as through local terminals and home computers connected to a contact RWD 18. Contact interface 14 is generally preferred over contactless interface 16 for loading value because of the long transaction times. For secure processing, such as is required for loading value, the keys are longer and thus require a transaction time for key interchange and transaction data interchange. As such, the reliability of the communication channel provided by contact interface 14 is desired. Additionally, one of the plurality of contact plates 50 of contact interface 14 may be connected to circuitry that powers microprocessor 24 from a power supply 56 associated with contact RWD 18. Further, contact RWD 18 may include a processor 58 and a memory 60 for processing and storing electrical signals and data representative of algorithms and applications.

Similarly, contactless interface 16 manages the data communication between CPU 38 and contactless RWD 20. Advantageously providing a relatively fast communications interface compared to contact interface 14, contactless interface 16 advantageously transfers data at a rate of about 106 kb per second. This high data transmission rate is desirable in applications requiring the communication between card 12 and the external contactless RWD 20 to be completed in a very short time period, such as with transportation-related applications like fare or toll collection. Although contactless interface 16 offers high speed, it is typically not used for loading value onto the card because of the long transaction times. Even though the communications are faster, contactless interface 16 is typically not fast enough to transfer the secure information and transaction data that is passed by contact interface 14 in a normal contactless transaction time. A contactless transaction time begins when the card is in proximity of contactless terminal, and is completed in the amount of time it takes to touch the card to a designated spot on the terminal. Also, the reliability of a long, contactless communication may be jeopardized by deflecting the

card at an angle to the terminal touch spot at any time during the touch. Thus, contactless interface 16 provides a very fast communications channel, but may not be currently suitable for processing in very short transaction times the required information for a highly secure transaction. As one skilled in the art will realize, however, these constraints for both contact and contactless interfaces are due to the limitations of currently available terminal and chip technology.

Contactless interface 16 preferably comprises a radio frequency (RF) antenna 58 having a coil of wire with an appropriate number of turns and diameter to tune the antenna to operate at a given frequency, such as 13.56 Mhz. Contactless interface 16 preferably meets the specifications for a contactless interface as set forth in the ISO standard number ISO 14443. Contactless RWD 20 has a corresponding contactless interface 64 having a similar RF antenna 66 tuned to operate at the same frequency. RF antenna 66 on contactless RWD 20 is powered by a local power supply 68 to generate an electromagnetic field, where some of the generated magnetic flux flows through RF antenna 66 on card 12 and thereby induces a voltage. The voltage drives an electrical current that powers microprocessor 24 and a system clock on card 12. Further, contactless RWD 20 may include a processor 70 and a memory 72 for processing and storing electrical signals and data representative of algorithms and applications used to communicate with card 12. The operating range of contactless interface 16 may vary, but preferably the contactless interface allows smart card 12 to communicate with a compatible contactless RWD 20 in a proximity range of at least about 10 cm. Utilization of contactless interface 16 is advantageous because the contactless interface does not require a physical engagement of card 12 to a contact RWD, and also because the rate of data transfer is faster, thereby improving throughput. Additionally, the use of contactless interface 16 beneficially avoids use of contact interface 14, reducing wear and tear and associated degradation of contacts plates 50. Further, similar to contact interface 14, communications utilizing contactless interface 16 are secured utilizing secret keys and encryption algorithms to protect access to CPU 38 and memory 26. Thus, the contactless functionality increases the convenience and ease of use of card 12.

Dual interface smart card 12 preferably comprises numerous applications for holding and exchanging value. As mentioned above, two types of such value-exchange applications are open purse application 28 and closed purse application 30, stored within microprocessor 24. There may be a plurality of each type of application 5 28 and 30 stored on a single smart card 12. The applications are preferably stored within EEPROM memory 48, thereby advantageously allowing the holder of smart card 12 to control the loading and unloading of the applications.

Open purse application 28 is an application that stores general value 32 that 10 may be accessed by other applications to pay for all types of goods and services. Use of open purse application 28 is extremely flexible, as it may be accessed through either contact interface 14 or contactless interface 16, utilizing microprocessor 24 and secured by encryption capabilities performed by co-processor 42. Communications with open purse application 28 are in a common format, as is explained below, 15 thereby allowing multiple external devices and applications to perform transactions utilizing the open purse application. Examples of a suitable open purse application 28 include VISA CASH® payments, Mondex® payment systems, and other similar applications that provide for the storage and exchange of general value 32.

20 Closed purse application 30 is an application that stores application-specific value 34 that may be accessed only by a specific application, or a limited number of specific applications, to pay for application-specific goods and services. Similar to open purse application 28, the use of closed purse application 30 is extremely flexible, as it may be accessed through either contact interface 14 or contactless interface 16, 25 utilizing microprocessor 24 and secured by encryption capabilities performed by co-processor 42. According to the present invention, communications with closed purse application 30 are in a format compatible with the open purse application format, as is described in more detail below, thereby allowing multiple external devices programmed with the same application to perform transactions utilizing the closed 30 purse application.

Each of the possible plurality of open purse application 28 and closed purse application 30 has an associated bin number, load key, unload key and purchase key. The bin number is a special number or other equivalent designator that is associated with a particular closed or open purse application. The bin number for each open or closed purse application is unique, and is associated with each transaction utilizing the application in order to properly settle the transaction. The load key, unload key and purchase key are used to control the input and removal of value. Only the load key associated with a particular application 28, 30 may be utilized to load value into that application. Similarly, only the unload key associated with a particular application 28, 30 may be utilized to unload value from that application to the cardholder's general account. The load key and unload key are typically controlled by a very secure, central host, such as that associated with a financial institution. Alternatively, the load key may be kept in the load device. Also, only the purchase key associated with a particular application 28, 30 may be utilized to remove value from that application in a purchase transaction. The present invention utilizes the various keys to control and restrict loads and purchases.

Associated with each type of application 28, 30 is an authentication system 80 (Fig. 4), such as a secure terminal in communication with a financial institution, that holds the specific load and unload key for that application. Similarly associated with each application 28, 30 may be a purchase system 82 (Fig. 4), such as a merchant terminal, that holds the purchase key for that application.

A load key and an unload key may be a very limited, highly secure key or a more easily obtained key. A limited key may include a load key associated with an open purse. A limited load key restricts the ability of loading general value 32, which may be utilized like cash, to only the special entities in the system that are authorized to distribute such value. Conversely, a more readily obtained load key may be a load key for some types of closed purse application 30. A more readily obtained load key may be desired in order to facilitate the loading of certain types of value into an application. For example, it may be desired to allow value from any open purse application or value from other designated closed purse applications to be readily

transferred to and converted to application-specific value 34 in closed purse application 30. In this case, the load key for closed purse application 30 is readily obtainable, with the appropriate clearances, and stored within open purse application 28 and other closed purse applications in order to enable these applications to transfer value into closed purse application 30.

Similarly, the purchase keys associated with each application 28, 30 may be widely available or restricted. A purchase key associated with open purse application 28 is generally widely-available, therefore enabling the value in the open purse to be readily exchanged to anyone having the purchase key. On the other hand, the purchase key associated with closed purse application 30 is generally limited, with distribution of the purchase key only to entities associated with the specific application associated with the closed purse. So, for example, the purchase key for a transit application may only be contained within fare terminals, buses, subways, parking meters, etc. associated with the transit application. If a merchant terminal at a food store attempted to access the value stored in the transit application, then the merchant terminal would be denied because it would not contain the proper purchase key. Control over the load and purchase keys may also be advantageous in certain applications such as welfare programs, electronic benefits, entitlement programs, school lunch programs, and any other similar program where it is desirable to restrict the withdrawal of value from a specific closed purse application to a limited number of entities who would be given the purchase key for that application. Also, informal closed purse applications may be programmed on the smart card. These informal applications allow, for example, a parent to give a child the smart card with a predetermined value loaded in the purse, thereby limiting the amount the child may spend to the predetermined value. Similarly, other informal applications include a restricted access purse, such as for use only for a bus ride or a school lunch. More formal, restricted access applications include welfare, food stamps, special employee benefit applications, and other similar entitlement programs. Thus, the present invention utilizes control over the distribution of the load key and purchase key associated with each application 28, 30 to provide a robust, integrated system suited for all types of transactions.

For example, as mentioned above with open purse application 28, the load key is typically held within a host computer in a financial institution or within a remote terminal in a secure location or in the load device. In order to load value into open
5 purse application 28, then, the card holder must place the card into communication with these funding sources.

An example of closed purse application 30 is a metropolitan transit application (MTA) 74 having a transit purse 76 that stores transit value 78 that may be used to
10 pay for transit services. A transit service may include various services applicable to MTA 74, such as bus, train, subway, parking and toll charges. For example, a cardholder may load transit value 78 into transit purse 76, such as through the Internet or by using a contact or contactless smart card RWD 18 or 20, respectively. The cardholder may insert money into device 18, 20, enter a checking, savings or credit
15 account number to debit, or access open purse application 28 to pay for a designated amount of transit value 78 to be transferred to transit purse 76. Then, when using the subway for example, the cardholder passes card 12 within the proximity of contactless smart card RWD 20. Card 12 and contactless RWD 20 interrogate each other for authentication and verification purposes, and then MTA 74 is utilized to initiate a
20 transfer of transit value 78 to pay for the subway ride.

A number of alternatives exist for the fare determination and debiting: (1) debiting the card for a maximum fare upon entry, and then crediting the card an amount based upon the exit point or time; (2) partially debiting the card upon entry,
25 such as with the minimum fare, and then further debiting the card upon exiting, if necessary, based on distance or time; and (3) placing a data tag in the card indicating the entry time and/or entry point, and then recalling this entry data tag and comparing it to a similar exit data tag to determine the fare and debit the card. Many other similar fare determination methods will be evident to one skilled in the art.

Also, MTA 74 may support a negative value operation. For example, MTA 74 comprises a transit product file having a record which corresponds to open purse

value 78 relating to the fare to contactless RWD 20. In turn, contactless RWD 20 may transfer all of the collected transit value 78 to back end computer systems 22 associated with the authority controlling the transit service. As one skilled in the art will realize, similar transactions may also occur utilizing contact RWD 18.

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In a case where insufficient transit value 78 exists in transit purse 76 to pay for the fare, MTA 74 may then look to open purse application 28 to make up for the discrepancy. MTA 74 may debit the amount of general value 32 in open purse application 28 by an amount corresponding to the deficient amount of transit value 78.

10 The debited amount of general value 32 is then transferred to contactless RWD 20 and back end computer systems 22. Alternatively, the cardholder may have an auto-load application 79 associated with the closed purse application 30, such as the MTA 74. In this case, auto-load application 79 provides capability to load a previously agreed-upon amount of application-specific value 34 to closed purse application 30. The
15 auto-load amount of value transferred to closed purse application 30 may come directly from the general value 32 stored in open purse application 28. Alternatively, the auto-load amount of value may be similar to a pre-approved credit that is debited to a checking, savings, credit, debit or loan account through a (off-line or on-line) terminal interface. Auto-load application 79 may similarly be incorporated with open
20 purse application 28. Thus, auto-load application 79 provides worry-free use of card 12, as it guarantees that an appropriate amount of general value and/or application-specific value will always be available to the cardholder.

In operation, referring to Fig. 3, a typical value exchange transaction utilizing
25 system 10 and smart card 12 may comprise performing a financial transaction at a merchant, over the Internet, at a local terminal or with another cardholder utilizing a RWD (block 100). A communication channel must be established between smart card 12 and the corresponding device (block 102). To establish the communication channel, the cardholder engages contact interface 14 into contact RWD 18 (blocks 104
30 and 106) or places contactless interface 16 in proximity of contactless RWD 20 (blocks 108 and 110). A bi-directional communication then proceeds between card 12 and the respective RWD 18 or 20 that authenticates and verifies both the card the

respective device (block 112). At this point, the cardholder may indicate the amount of value involved in the financial transaction, such as if the cardholder is loading value onto the card or if a card-to-card value exchange is being performed (block 114). Alternatively, the cardholder may confirm the amount of value involved in the

transaction, such as if utilizing card 12 in a merchant or Internet transaction.

Similarly, this part of the transaction process may be implied, such as in transportation-related applications where a toll or fare may be charged depending upon distance traveled, time of day, customer status (i.e. senior citizen discount, preferred traveler), etc. Next, a choice may be made to utilize general value 32 from

open purse application 28 or application-specific value 34 from closed purse application 30 (blocks 116 and 118). Again, this choice may be predetermined, depending on the application with which smart card 12 is interacting.

For example, in utilizing smart card 12 in a subway, the interacting RWD at an entry gate may automatically initiate a transportation application, such as MTA 74, and hence initially look to use application-specific value 34, such as transit value 38. In contrast, when inserting smart card 12 into a multi-functional terminal device having contact interface 14, the cardholder may be given a choice by the application program within the terminal device as to which type of value should be utilized.

In either case, system 10 and the application program utilized inquire about the availability of sufficient value in the chosen application (block 120). If sufficient value exists, then the transaction is executed and the value exchange is performed and the transaction ends (blocks 122 and 124). If sufficient value does not exist, then the application may permit value from another closed or open purse application to be utilized (block 126). This option may be application-specific as some forms of value may not be convertible, or may have a limited ability to be converted. For example, application-specific value 34 stored in a closed purse application 30 such as for entitlement programs, like a welfare program, may be restricted so that the value can only be used for transactions utilizing the closed purse application. If another application is permitted to be utilized, then the open or closed purse application may be chosen automatically, based on a pre-designation, or the cardholder may indicate

different card for each loyalty program. Thus, the loyalty program of the present invention beneficially is integrated with each purse application 28, 30 on smart card 12.

5 The loading of the pass or number of free rides may be accomplished by the associated program within the terminal with which the card is interacting. For example, the terminal may read the card, accessing a loyalty register that maintains transaction information related to the card usage for the particular loyalty program. The terminal program may then comprise a mechanism to evaluate the dates and the
10 transaction data to determine if any entitlement has been earned. The terminal program may then load the entitlement onto the card into the proper application. Alternatively, when an entitlement has been earned, the loyalty program may set a bit on the card that indicates a certain "free ride" time period or a certain number of free rides. By centrally locating the evaluation mechanism in the terminal or with a host
15 computer, the parameters for various programs can be quickly and easily changed.

Another advantageous feature of the present invention is the integration of open purse application 28 and closed purse application 30 into a single system. As mentioned above, this is accomplished by structuring closed purse application 30 to
20 be compatible with open purse application 28. Compatibility is enabled by structuring the data and transaction information for a particular closed purse application 30 in a format compatible with the data and transaction information utilized by the particular open purse application 28 being utilized. An identification number associated with the card is preferably used to properly direct the closed purse application transaction
25 information through the established back end computer systems 22 utilized by the particular open purse system application 28. In multi-application environments the reference numbers associated with an individual card can become quite complex. The card itself, or more specifically, the chip silicon has an embedded serial number. This is useful for identifying that piece of silicon. However, each application that is loaded
30 onto the card can also have an identification number attached to it. This is necessary in the case of transaction-based applications, such as in the Visa Cash® system where the identification number is akin to an account number, such that the devices and

backend systems can specifically identify and track each instance of the product that has been issued. Visa breaks up this number into two parts, a BIN which identifies the issuer and a specific program of that issuer and a sequence number which is the individual instance of that product. Therefore, the identification number may include the BIN number and the application instance number, for example. As an open purse application 28 like VISA CASH® gains national and worldwide acceptance, this compatible structure between open and closed purses powerfully enables smart card 12 of the present invention to be utilized for virtually all transactions a cardholder may wish to perform. Thus, the value-exchange transactions, including those involving application-specific value, preferably are managed by the open purse application transaction system.

Referring to Fig. 4, one embodiment of a high level process flow according to the present invention comprises back end computer systems 22 (not shown) as part of a load/purchase transaction. Back end computer systems 22 may comprise a settlement system 92 in a transaction network 84 for properly settling transactions performed utilizing open purse application 28 and closed purse application 30 on smart card 12. Transaction network 84 comprises interface and/or connecting networks for performing value exchange transactions. Suitable examples of transaction network 84 comprise networks managed by VISA®, such as the PLUS® network for ATM transactions and VISANET® network for point-of-sale (POS) transactions.

Before smart card 12 can be utilized to perform a value exchange transaction, it must be loaded with value. To load smart card 12 with value, it may need to be in communication with funding source 86 through transaction network 84. To accomplish this, smart card 12 may be inserted into an on-line or remote terminal interface device (not shown) in communication with funding source 86. Funding source 86 may comprise a terminal interface or other similar device having access to funds, such as cash that can be inserted into the terminal device or account numbers that can be debited, in exchange for general value 32 (Fig. 1) and/or application-specific value 34 (Fig. 1). Further, funding source 86 comprises the process to

settlement process (Step 5). The lines having double-arrowheads between settlement system 92 and both authentication system 80 and purchasing system 82 represent the accounting performed by the system to properly settle all of the transactions. For example, upon receiving funds from funding source 86, load/unload authentication sources 88 and 90 may transfer the funds to settlement system 92 for allocation to open purse pool 98 or closed purse pool 100, depending in the bin number associated with the transaction. Upon receiving the transaction information from purchasing devices 94 and 96, settlement system 92 then debits the appropriate pool 98 or 100 and credits the appropriate purchasing device based on the transaction amount and bin number associated with the purchase transaction. Settlement system 92 then balances the value in each pool (Step 6). Alternatively, load/unload authentication sources 88 and 90 may keep the value but send an accounting to settlement system 92. Upon resolving a purchase transaction, settlement system 92 may then debit the appropriate load/unload authentication source 88, 90, based on the transaction amount and the associated bin number, and credit the appropriate purchasing device 94, 96. As discussed above, the present invention advantageously provides for the seamless use of either open purse application 28 or closed purse application 30 within transaction network 84, as all transactions are formatted to be compatible with the settlement system 92 of the back end computer systems 22 of the open purse application.

Although the invention has been described with reference to these preferred embodiments, other embodiments can achieve the same results. Variations and modifications of the present invention will be apparent to one skilled in the art and the following claims are intended to cover all such modifications and equivalents.

Claims

What is claimed is:

5 1. A system for performing a financial transaction, comprising:
a first electronic application for storing application-specific value;
a second electronic application for storing general value; and
wherein said application-specific value and said general value are each compatible
within said system for performing said financial transaction.

10

2. A system as recited in claim 1, further comprising:
a transaction application associated with at least said first application for
performing a value exchange, wherein said application-specific value and said general
value are each compatible with said transaction application.

15

3. A system as recited in claim 1, further comprising:
at least one communication interface for transferring at least one of said
application-specific value and said general value to or from said first electronic
application and said second electronic application, respectively.

20

4. A system as recited in claim 3, wherein said at least one communication
interface comprises a contactless interface.

5. A system as recited in claim 1, wherein said financial transaction utilizing said
25 first electronic application is formatted for utilization with a settlement system associated
with said second electronic application.

6. A system as recited in claim 1, wherein said financial transaction comprises a
transfer of at least a portion of each of said application-specific value and said general
30 value.

7. A system as recited in claim 1, wherein said financial transaction comprises a transfer of at least a portion of one of said application-specific value and said general value.

5

8. A system as recited in claim 1 embodied in a smart card comprising a memory for storing said first electronic application and said second electronic application.

9. A system as recited in claim 8, further comprising:

10 a transaction application associated with said first application for performing a value exchange associated with said financial transaction, wherein said application-specific value and said general value are each compatible with said transaction application, and wherein said transaction application is stored in said memory of said smart card.

15

10. A system as recited in claim 8, further comprising a first terminal for loading at least one of said first electronic application and said second electronic application onto said memory.

20

11. A system as recited in claim 8, further comprising a second terminal for adjusting the amount of at least one of said application-specific value and said general value based upon said financial transaction.

12. A system as recited in claim 11, further comprising:

25

a transaction application for performing a value exchange associated with said financial transaction, wherein said application-specific value and said general value are each compatible with said transaction application, and wherein said transaction application is stored in said second terminal.

30

13. A system as recited in claim 1, further comprising:

an auto-load application for loading new application-specific value into said first electronic application.

14. A system as recited in claim 13, wherein said new application-specific value
5 is exchanged from said general value.

15. A system as recited in claim 13, wherein said new application-specific value is exchanged for a debit to an account selected from the group consisting of a checking account, a savings account, a credit account, a debit account, and a loan account.

16. A system as recited in claim 1, further comprising:
an auto-load application for loading new general value into said second electronic application.

17. A system as recited in claim 16, wherein said new general value is exchanged
15 for a debit to an account selected from the group consisting of a checking account, a savings account, a credit account, a debit account, and a loan account.

18. A smart card for performing a financial transaction, comprising:
20 a first application for storing application-specific value;
a second application for storing general value; and
wherein said application-specific value and said general value are each compatible for performing said financial transaction.

19. A smart card as recited in claim 18, wherein said financial transaction
25 utilizing said first electronic application is formatted for utilization with a settlement system associated with said second electronic application.

20. A smart card as recited in claim 18, wherein said financial transaction comprises a transfer of at least a portion of each of said application-specific value and said general value.

5 21. A smart card as recited in claim 18, further comprising:
 at least one communication interface coupled with at least one of said first application and said second application for transferring at least one of said application-specific value and said general value.

10 22. A smart card as recited in claim 21, wherein said at least one communication interface comprises a contactless interface.

15 23. A smart card as recited in claim 18, further comprising:
 a memory for storing said first application and said second application as software components.

20 24. A smart card as recited in claim 23, further comprising:
 at least one communication interface coupled with at least one of said first application and said second application for transferring at least one of said application-specific value and said general value.

25 25. A method for performing a financial transaction with a smart card, comprising:
 storing application-specific value in a first electronic application;
 storing general value in a second electronic application;
 performing a value exchange associated with the financial transaction, wherein the application-specific value and the general value are each exchangeable in the financial transaction.

26. A method as recited in claim 25, further comprising exchanging at least a portion of one of the application-specific value and the general value to perform the transaction.

5 27. A method as recited in claim 25, further comprising exchanging at least a portion of both the application-specific value and the general value to perform the transaction.

10 28. A method as recited in claim 25, further comprising formatting the financial transaction performed with application-specific value for utilization with a settlement system associated with the second electronic application.

15 29. A method as recited in claim 25, further comprising transferring at least one of the application-specific value and the general value through a communication interface in communication with at least one of the first electronic application and the second electronic application.

20 30. A method as recited in claim 29, wherein the at least one communication interface comprises a contactless interface.

25 31. A method as recited in claim 25, wherein storing the application-specific value in the first electronic application comprises storing the application-specific value in a memory on a smart card.

30 32. A method as recited in claim 25, wherein storing the general value in the second electronic application comprises storing the general value in a memory on a smart card.

35 33. A method as recited in claim 25, wherein performing a value exchange comprises utilizing a transaction application to perform the financial transaction.

34. A method as recited in claim 33, wherein utilizing a transaction application comprises utilizing a transaction application stored in a memory on a smart card.

5 35. A method as recited in claim 33, wherein utilizing a transaction application comprises utilizing a transaction application stored in a transaction terminal.

36. A method as recited in claim 25, further comprising:
exchanging all of the application-specific value;
10 automatically loading new application-specific value; and
exchanging at least a portion of the new application-specific value to complete the financial transaction.

37. A method for performing a financial transaction for exchanging an amount of
15 value between a smart card and a corresponding device, comprising:
providing application-specific value and general value on the smart card, where both the application-specific value and general value are compatible for use in performing the financial transaction; and
exchanging a transaction amount of value between the smart card and the
20 corresponding device, where the transaction amount of value is at least a portion of one of the application-specific value and the general value.

38. A method as recited in claim 37, further comprising establishing a communication channel between the smart card and the corresponding device.

25 39. A method as recited in claim 38, wherein the communication channel comprises a network selected from the group consisting of a merchant point-of-sale network and the Internet.

30 40. A method as recited in claim 37, further comprising:

inquiring about the availability of a sufficient amount of application-specific value to perform the financial transaction; and

exchanging the sufficient amount of application-specific value if the sufficient amount exists.

5

41. A method as recited in claim 40, further comprising:

determining a deficient amount of value if the sufficient amount of application-specific value does not exist;

inquiring about the availability of the deficient amount of value in general value;

10 and

exchanging the deficient amount of value in general value.

42. A method as recited in claim 41, further comprising converting the deficient amount of value in general value to a deficient amount of value in application-specific value.

15

43. A method as recited in claim 37, further comprising adding a predetermined amount of application-specific value to the smart card if the sufficient amount of application-specific value does not exist.

20

44. A method as recited in claim 37, further comprising tracking the usage of said application-specific value and said general value associated with the financial transaction in order to determine a reward.

25

45. A system for performing a financial transaction, comprising:

a smart card having a memory for storing a first application having application-specific value and a second application having general value, wherein said application-specific value and said general value are compatible for performing said financial transaction and are secured by encryption on said smart card; and

a purchase device for removing value from said smart card, said purchase device comprising a first purchase key for use in removing application-specific value from said first application and a second purchase key for use in removing general value from said second application, wherein both said first and second purchase keys are security
5 mechanism for accessing encrypted information, and wherein said purchase device is adapted for communication with said smart card to transfer at least one of said application-specific value and said general value in said financial transaction.

46. A system as recited in claim 45, wherein said first application generates a first
10 set of transaction information, including said application-specific value, and said second application generates a second set of transaction information, including said general value, for use in said financial transaction, wherein said first set of transaction information is formatted for processing like said second set of transaction information.

47. A system as recited in claim 45, further comprising a funding source for
15 receiving funds in exchange for transferring at least one of said application-specific value and said general value to said smart card.

48. A system as recited in claim 45, further comprising a settlement system for
20 accounting for the flow of application-specific value and general value among said smart card and said purchase device in order to settle said financial transaction.

System, Method And Apparatus For Value Exchange Utilizing Value-Storing Applications

Abstract

5 A system, method and apparatus for exchanging value using a smart card in a
financial transaction is disclosed. The system includes a smart card having a contact
interface and a contactless interface interactive with a closed purse application and an
open purse application controlled by a microprocessor. The closed purse application
contains application-specific value, while the open purse contains general value. The
10 application-specific value and general value are each compatible within the system of the
invention to perform and settle the financial transaction. The financial transaction may
include the smart card communicating with a load terminal or a transaction terminal to
add or change the amount of value on the smart card. Further, the present invention
include auto-load functionality for adding an amount of value to the smart card. Finally,
15 applications such as a transportation application and a loyalty application are described.

20 T0091-174055
CLTLIB01:527497.01

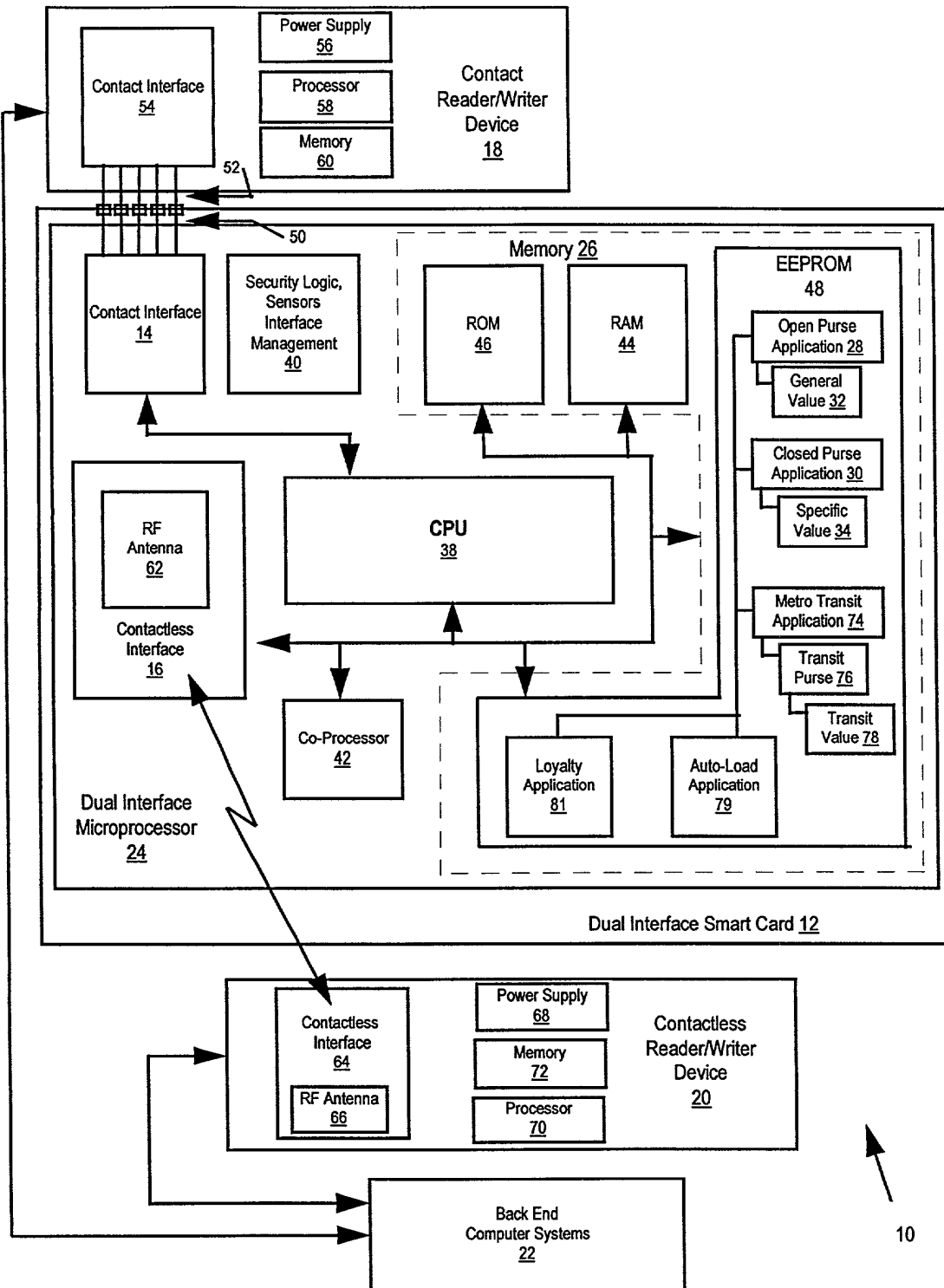


Fig. 1

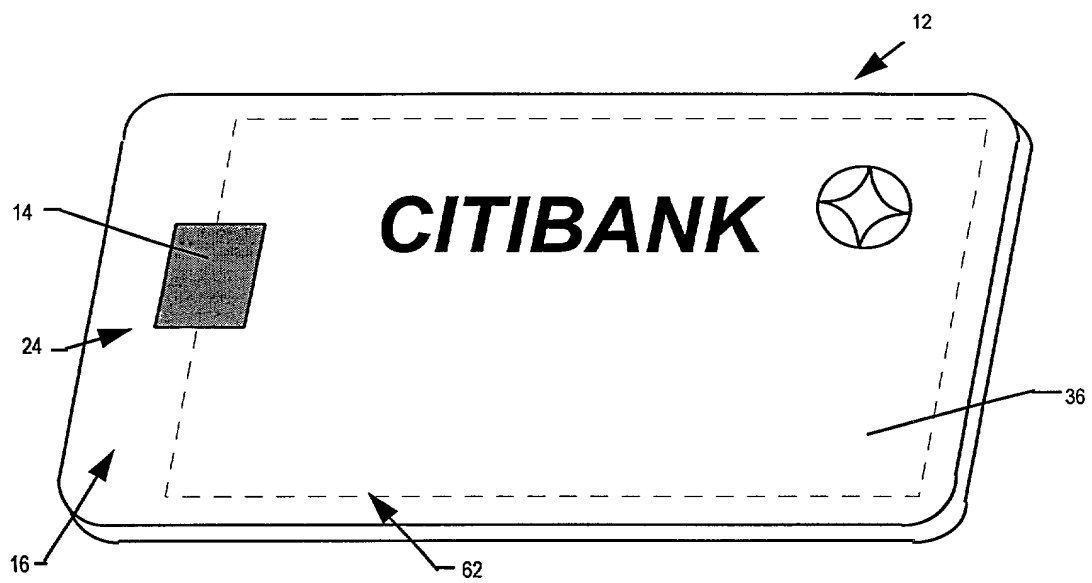


Fig. 2

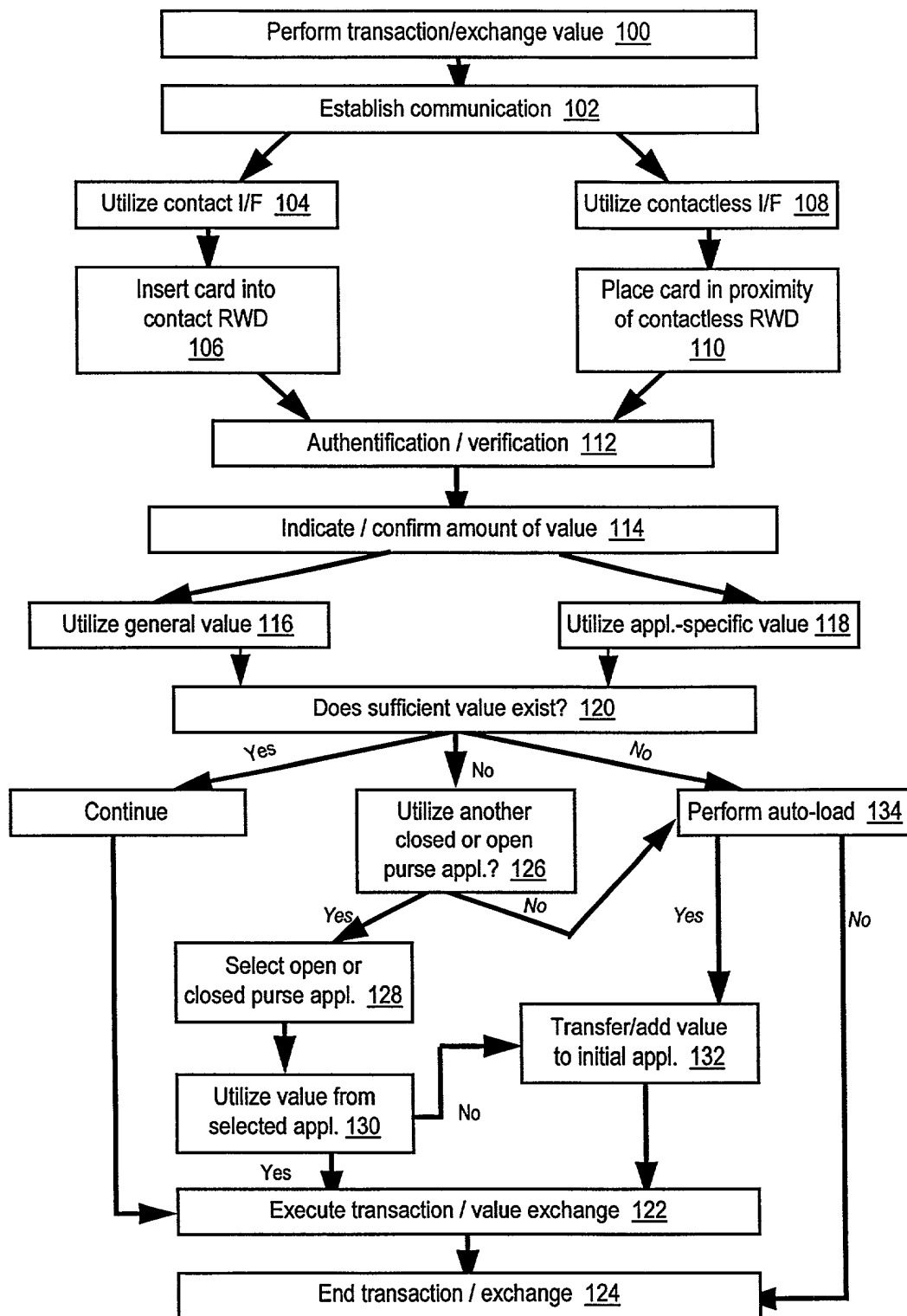


Fig. 3

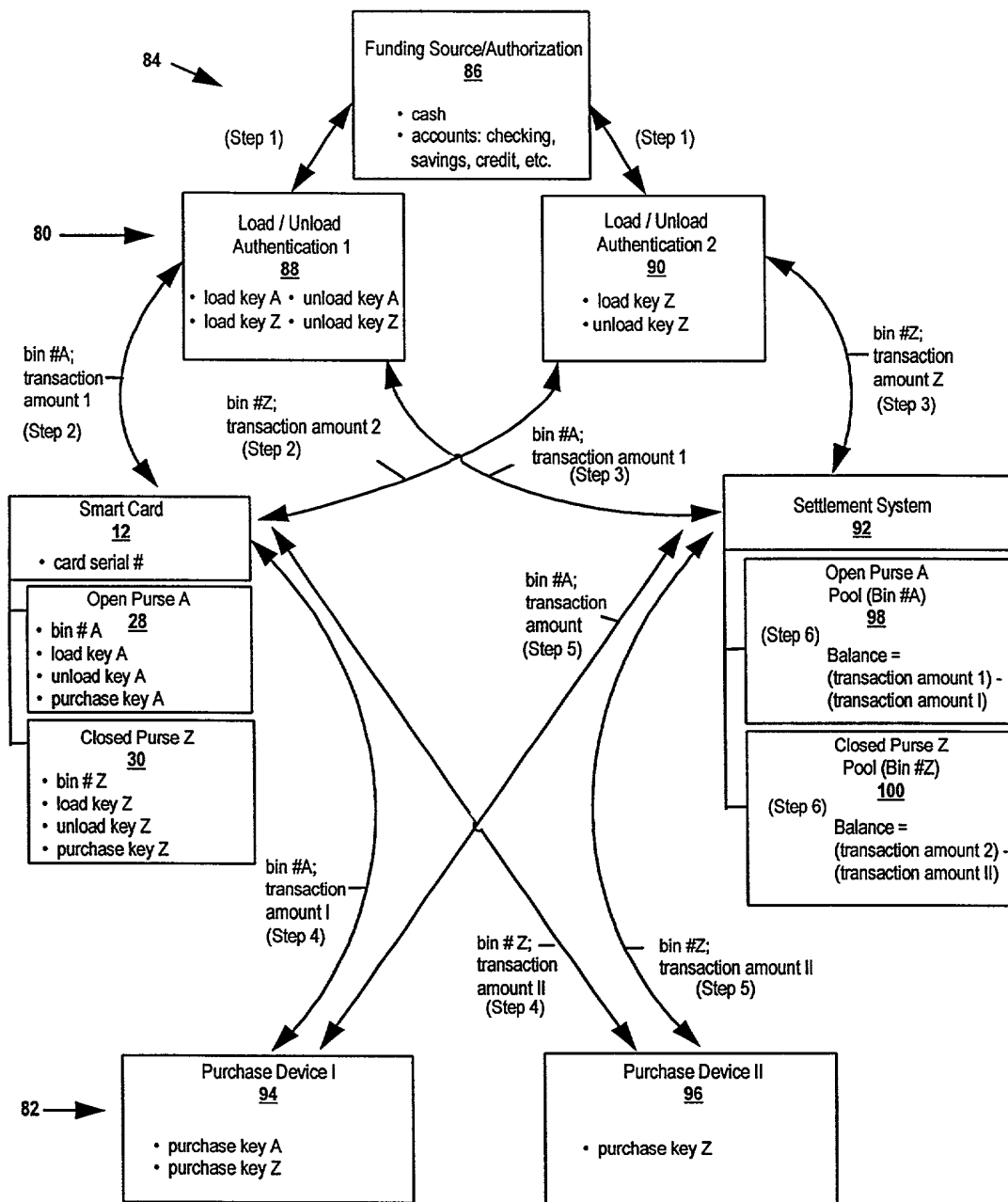


Fig. 4

English Language Declaration

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled SYSTEM AND USE FOR A TRANSPORTATION SERVICES SMART CARD; the specification of which (check one)

X is attached hereto.

was filed on _____ as

Application Serial No. _____

and was amended on _____ (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent of inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Claimed

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

No

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

No

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

60/079,802
(Application Serial No.)

March 30, 1998
(Filing Date)

(Status)
(patented, pending, abandoned)

60/119,230
(Application Serial No.)

February 9, 1999
(Filing Date)

(Status)
(patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true, and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

English Language Declaration

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

George T. Marcou, Registration No. 33,014; Richard Peterson, Registration No. 35,320; Wilburn L. Chesser, Registration No. 41,668; Benjamin Driscoll, Registration No. 41,571, Charles W. Calkins, Registration No. 31,814, John M. Harrington, Registration No. 25,592, Whitney R. Winston, Registration No. P-44,432, Dawn-Marie Bey, Registration No. P-44,442, and John Ball, Registration No. P-44,433.

Send Correspondence to:

George T. Marcou
Kilpatrick Stockton LLP
Suite 800
700 - 13th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Direct telephone calls to:

George T. Marcou
(202) 508-5800

Full name of first inventor: Joseph C. KAWAN

First Inventor's Signature

Date

Residence Address: 2034 Paramount Drive
Hollywood, CA 90068

Citizenship:

Post Office Address: 2034 Paramount Drive, Hollywood, CA 90068

Full name of first inventor: Ramiro Munoz

First Inventor's Signature

Date

Residence Address: 448 14th Street
Santa Monica, CA 90402

Citizenship:

Post Office Address: 448 14th Street, Santa Monica, CA 90402

Full name of first inventor: Mark KOGEN	
First Inventor's Signature	Date
Residence Address: 15628 Florwood Avenue Lawndale, CA 90260	
Citizenship:	
Post Office Address: 15628 Florwood Avenue, Lawndale, CA 90260	

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